

Tenders.

B O R O U G H O F B A L M A I N .
PRINTING.

FRESH TENDERS are invited up to 4 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, the 12th March, for the whole of the Printing required by the Municipal Council of this Borough for the current financial year.

Specifications and particulars at the Town Hall.

H. B. MACINTOSH, Council Clerk.

Town Hall, 12th March, 1886.

BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS required for Brickwork of Terrace of 6 houses; labour only, per rod. *Cursey, Manly.*

BANKRUPTCY.

THOMPSON'S ZULU AND EGYPTIAN WAR PANORAMA.

TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the Purchase of the Zulu and Egyptian Panoramata, all in good working order and condition, and now carefully packed ready for transport. Terms: Half-cash, and half by approved bills at 5 and 6 months date, with 5 per cent interest added.

Tenders, accompanied by bank draft for 10 per cent. of the amount, to be sent in not later than WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, to—

C. G. GRAHAM, Official Assignee.

Wellington, N.Z., 1st March, 1886.

PLASTERERS and Plumbers.—TENDERS wanted for Cottage, Wilson-road, Petersham. Apply on job.

T O B U I L D E R S .

TENDERS are hereby invited for the Erection and Completion of a COTTAGE RESIDENCE at CONCORD.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

D. H. BAKER and WALLACE, Architects.

Commercial Union-chambers, Pitt and Queen streets.

T O B U I L D E R S .

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of Stabling, Storehouse, Boat Shed, Reclamation of Water Ponds, Retaining Wall, etc., Drummond Park, for W. O. Cameron, Esq. Plans and specifications may be obtained per order of "Trustees," to whom tenders are to be sent on or before MONDAY, 19th instant, at noon.

TOSH and ROBINSON, Architects.

189, Pitt-street.

T O B U I L D E R S .

TENDERS are invited for Repairs, Painting, &c., to THE GRANGE, Wilson-street, Newtown.

Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, 20th March, 1886, and accompanied by "Trustees." For specification, &c., apply

W. HATCHESON BELL, Architect.

Clement's chambers, 18, Pitt-street.

THE MERCANTILE BUILDING, LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Private TENDERS from Licensed Surveyors, for plans and Property Act for the position of a SURVEYOR to the Company.

By order of the Board,

EDWIN J. C. BRYANT, General Manager.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of the following Works:—House, Darling-street, Lyndhurst.

House, Wellingborough-street, Manly.

Additions to Premises, corner of Bourke and Chichester streets, Manly.

Plans, &c., can be seen on application at my Office, 171, Fort-street.

A. THORNLEY, Architect.

T O B U I L D E R S .

TENDERS in one sum are invited for building and completing Shop and Dwelling-house in Botany-road, Manly, and specifications to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be sent enclosed on or before WEDNESDAY, 15th instant.

JOHN JOSEPH DUFFY, Architect.

South-chambers, 177, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are invited up to the 30th March for the Erection and Completion of two Villas, in Ocean-road, Paramatta. Plans, &c., of—

HILL and SMITH, Architects.

15, Mill-street, 22, Sydney, and Church-street, Paramatta.

T O B U I L D E R S .

TENDERS are invited for Additions to Residence, Summer House, Dr. Collingwood.

Plans, &c., to be seen on application to the architect, to whom tenders must be addressed on or before TUESDAY, 20th March.

W. HATCHESON BELL, Architect.

Clement's chambers, 18, Pitt-street.

T O B U I L D E R S .—Tenders are invited for the erection of a Brick Shop, Church-street, Paramatta. Plans, &c., at my office, 184, Market-street, Manly, on or before WEDNESDAY, 15th instant.

GORDON MCKINNON, Architect.

Royal Arcade, Sydney and Paramatta.

T O B U I L D E R S .

TENDERS are invited for the Masonry, Brickwork, and Erection of a Dwelling-house at Manly.

J. SMEDLEY, Architect.

15, George-street, Manly.

T O B U I L D E R S .

TENDERS are invited for the Finishing Trades of two Houses, Manly.

J. SMEDLEY, Architect.

15, George-street, Manly.

T O B R I C K L A Y E R S .

TENDERS required for Building Brickwork Foundation for Machines. For plan and specification apply to—

MR. BARNES, Engineer.

18, Market-street, Manly.

TENDERS are invited till Wednesday, 20th instant, for Sunday Alterations at Dick's Hotel, Bessie-street, Balmain. Plans, &c., may be seen at—

REVUE and JOTT, Architects.

17, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required for Erection and Completion of 10-roomed Houses at Randwick.

W. FRITCHER, Architect.

19, Macquarie-place.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of Additions to Mosquito, Yarragong-street, Manly, on application to—

HAROLD BEEBE, Architect.

14 and 24, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street.

T O B R I C K L A Y E R S .—TENDERS required for labour only of Villa at Manly.

DAVID LETHBRIDGE, Architect.

10, Market-street, Manly.

T O B U I L D E R S .—TENDERS invited for (labour only) the Erection of a Dwelling-house, Washington-street, 40, Sussex-street, Sydney.

KNOWLES and DOWSE, 118, Pitt-street.

T O P L A S T E R E R S and PAINTERS.

TENDERS wanted for a 6-roomed House at Petersham. Specifications, &c., at Alton House, Norwood-street, Petersham.

T O P L A S T E R E R S .—TENDERS required for plastering and cementing 6-roomed House, corner of Bond-street and Paramatta-road, Summer Hill station. Apply to F. Bae, 10, Newmarket.

TENDERS wanted, up to the 20th inclusive, for the Erection of a Weather-board Cottage, at Arncliffe, for Mr. L. Hart. For plans and specifications apply to JOHN TAYLOR, Schleswig House, 36, Kippax-street.

TENDERS wanted for a 4-roomed House, FOUNDATIONS, BRICKWORK, and PLASTERING. Labour and Material. Close on Saturday.

A. F. OLSEN, Wellington-street, Balmain.

TENDERS are invited till Monday, 12th inst., for Building and Completing SHOP and Dwelling, Enmore-road, Newtown. Plans and specifications at Holland and Co.'s, Enmore.

TENDERS for all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron for all buildings of any size. Rolled plates, made girders, and castings, supplied by the undersigned, at the lowest prices, on work. Van, Barrington, and Co., Camdenville Foundry, Newtown.

TENDERS wanted for Plastering two Houses in Manly: additions; labour and material, or labour only. M. Bradley, builder, Gough-street, Manly.

TENDERS wanted for Plaster, Plumber, and Painter Works. Apply on job, Annerley-street, of Balmain-road, Leichhardt.

TENDER for Plumbing work, labour and material. Apply Infant Home, Paramatta-road, Addis.

TENDERS wanted for a 4-roomed House, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 71

VER. MEETING OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

A mass meeting of railway employes, for the purpose of forming an amalgamated society, embracing all the railway employes of New South Wales, was held last night at the Wesleyan schoolroom, Regent-street, Redfern. Mr. Joseph Cavillion occupied the chair, and there were

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, said that it would not be necessary to impress upon those present the necessity of forming such an association as that proposed. It had been held for some considerable time past that the railway employees should so associate themselves together as to create a friendly feeling—and not only a friendly feeling, but make them more united. Such an association

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be so hurtful to their feelings, and it was nothing but the right that the heads of the Department should have taken to the consideration of the matter, and to respond to the various subjects that affected their welfare. I would not be said, therefore, that they went behind the backs of anyone, or formed any hole-and-corner meeting. (Rise.) Ample notice had also been given to all the Railwaymen. It was not a complaint of neglect on that score. The idea of those who represented it was to make it an universally representative as it possibly could be. It was their desire that every section of the Railway Department should be abundantly represented. If they looked around, he believed they would find the necessity of it. It was not a question of representation. If they looked among the employees, they saw that each and every department was jealously watching the other, and constant heart-burnings existed, which could not

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through British fair play—(applause)—and if they sided for this in a proper respectful manner, they would get the full support of the railwaymen. (Applause.) But he intimated to it, would only end in failure and disaster to the association. (Applause.) Among the numerous objects which might be accomplished by the association would be the promotion of sick, accident, orphan, and superannuation funds; and with regard to the latter fund the railwaymen would be able to get the support of the railway servants for this purpose. Another object of the association should be the re-establishment of a union of railwaymen, and the holding of a funeral fund. He would also like to see a railwaymen's club started in connection with the association—providing that the railwaymen would not be allowed to protect the inventions of those who by their genius had produced something which might prove of value to the railwaymen. (Applause.) He would also like to see only in embryo, and it would require a large amount of care, thoughtful presence, and work before it got into the hands of the railwaymen. He would also like to see the assistance of the various branches of the Railway Department. (Applause.)

He then read the resolution, and said he was sure they all agreed that there was a great want of unionism and union among the railway employees. It was his hope that the association would be able to do much for the employees, were united there would be a fellow-sympathy, fellow-feeling, and a strength that was utterly invaluable. (Applause.)

association such as that proposed would not be antagonistic to the Department, because they knew from the experience of the American Association of Engineers' that the Engineers' Union of the Department to accept such an association enabled the leadership of the Union to ascertain what alterations were necessary in the various sections of the Department in the interests of the public generally. (Clear, hear.) He referred to the number of hours which many of the railway workers were required to work—often for eight hours continuously—especially suburban railway workers—the length of daily service was quite short, and that such a system would not be practicable, but wherever that state of times existed the workers should be allowed overtime. (Hear, hear.) In the performance of his duty, and through no negligence on his own part, he should be compensated by the Department. He would be glad to see the Department's decision should be made to his bereaved family. These matters and many others, would be taken in hand by the proposed committee. He would be glad to see the Department take notice of the head of the Department in an intellectual, respectful, and at the same time forcible way. (Applause.)

MR. KILBY moved the next resolution.—"That in order to give effect to the foregoing resolution a provisional committee be appointed to consider the question of the constitution pointed by this meeting to frame a constitution to further the

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PASTORAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

COBAR, MORDAY.

The following are the stock pastings—Hon. John Lackey's 3000 fat wethers, Blackstone, for Homburg; Courtney's 4000 sheep, for Balgo; Donnelly Brothers, 1000 mixed sheep, for Cobham Lake. The stock was as getting short of grass.

COONAMBLE, MONDAY.

The following stock have passed—300 fat sheep, from Marebone to Sydney; Mrs. Piercy, owner; 1100 ditto, from Curwell to Sydney, for Alice and Mary Ann; 1000 from Curwell to Sydney, for Alice and Mary Ann; 600 ditto, from Curwell to Warrnambool; Kilmey and Sons, owners, for grazing; also leaving this week 50 fat sheep, sent from Curwell to the Chambers and Co., owners, 5000 mixed sheep, from Warrnambool; R. G. Higgins, owner, 15,000 mixed sheep; from Pier Pier, J. A. Abbott, owner, 3000 mixed sheep, from Scrub cutting for stock is general throughout the district.

WALGETT, MONDAY.

Several lots of sheep are passing towards New England.

AMUSEMENTS.

A NEW COMEDY.

Mr. Leopold Jordan has written for Mr. John F. Sheridan a new farcical comedy. The play is in three acts and four scenes. It will be first produced in Sydney, and after a tour of the colonies it is Mr. Sheridan's intention to make his reappearance in London in the new comedy.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

Special Advertisements

Special Advertisements.		
THAN	WATCH	AGE

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THE friends of Mr. J. L. Isaacs entertained him at a garden party yesterday, at the grounds of the Sir Joseph Banks hotel, Botany. Mr. Isaacs has been a merchant in Sydney for several years in connection with a company bearing his name, and he

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THE PERPETUAL TRUSTEE EXECUTOR

THE PERPETUAL TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, and
AGENCY COMPANY, Limited,
 191, PITT STREET.

Nominal Capital:	£250,000
Subscribed Capital:	£125,000

Board of Directors:
JAMES R. FAIRFAX, Chairman,
ALFRED CLANDLER, JOHN M. PURVES,
RICHARD JONES, Jun., EDWARD W. VICKERY,
JOHN R. WREATH, Managing Director.

This Company is incorporated in England.

Wills, as Agents for absentees, and as Executors and Trustees of Wills, and as Administrators and others (either by appointment or under Power of Attorney), and to undertake the management of Estates generally.

Any of the Members of the Company may nominate their own Directors.

Perfect security guaranteed by

AMPLE INVESTMENT FUND.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTORS.

SUPERVISION BY SUPREME COURT, where necessary.

the difficulties and expense of filling up vacancies caused by death, resignation, &c., of trustees or directors.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVING INSTITUTE.

RAIDING CAPITAL. 2000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$10,000.
Offices—CORNER FIFT AND KING STREETS.
 Branch Offices—HAYMARKET, GEORGE-STREET.
REPORTS RECEIVED at highest current rates of Interest.
VERY ADVANCED on FIREHOLD and LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY to any amount, and on the shortest notice.
ARTHUR R. NOTT,
Resident Secretary.
LONDON MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT
BANK,
 109, ELIZABETH-STREET (next High School).
 Oldest established Office in the Colonies.
 L. LIPMAN, J.P., Manager.

THE ADVERTISER, having a considerable capital at his disposal, is prepared to make immediate CASH ADVANCEMENTS ON LOW RATE OF INTEREST, on all descriptions of securities, without the necessity of a bill of sale, by public authority whatever.

He also arranges to guarantee the discount amount of mortgages or trade bills, and DISCOUNT their trade bills at slight advance on BANK RATES.

communications strictly private. Confidence. Box 393,
Central Post Office.

**VICTORIAN MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DIS-
COUNT COMPANY**
724, GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.
DOUGLAS ALLYEN, Manager.

Persons requiring assistance will consent their OWN INTERESTS
to the service of the company. The company is prepared to
supply at the lowest rate of interest, cash advances
in all forms on FURNITURE, F. N. FREEHOLD
and FREEHOLD on MORTGAGE.

Repayments to suit convenience of Borrowers.
Persons borrowing £50 receive £40 10s. and, to any amount.
Mortgages: 9 to 6 p.m.; Monday and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8.
CASH ADVANCED to persons willing to give

BRITISH MORTGAGE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
1844, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne Park.
Manager, E. H. STOKES.
Lends to £500 to LEND on Household FURNITURE (without possession), the signature of 1 or 2 householders, P.M., Household and Landlord's Receipts, and a recent Valuation.
Repayments to suit convenience of Borrowers.
Office Hours: 9 to 5 daily; Mondays, to 7.30 p.m.; and Saturdays, 9 to 12.50.
MONEY TO LEND, in large or small sums, on approved freehold security.
J. H. BAYLY, Manager.

MONEY TO BE Lent.
Solicitor,
87, Ellersbach-street.
JUST MONIES on mortgage of approved securities at ex-
traordinary rates of interest. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Solicitor,
Mettingham-street.

MONEY TO LEND upon mortgage in sums from
£500 to £50,000, upon Leasehold and Freehold Property,
and 7 per cent. for three or five years.

PROPERTIES RELEASED from Building Societies and other
similar Institutions, and same returned lent at 4 and 7 per cent.
upon term. Progressive advances made to builders.

MONEY ADVANCED to country properties, farms, and
wards.

ONEY ADVANCED upon station properties.
ONEY ADVANCED upon bonds, certificates, plant,
 machinery, and all sound security.
ONEY DISCOUNTED, £4 to £2000, Mondays and Thursdays.
 HARRY C. FLEMING,
 6 Victoria-chambers, Pall-mall-street.
ONEY TO LEND, on all kinds of security, strictly
 confidential. Puccia, Harold.
ONEY TO LEND in large and small sums, on the
 security of approved Freehold and
 station Properties.
 H. E. Russell, 11, Tottenham-chambers.
TO LEND on Mortgage, £25,000, from £200. 60,
 George-street, over Kidman's.

ONEY TO LEND, on Mortgage, large and small sums. H. Townsend Robey, 84, Pitt-street.

SHARES.—600 **MERCANTILE BUILDING SOCIETY SHARES** for sale, at 2s. 6d. 500, 7s. 6d. for the 50. **REUSE and NOTT**, 73, Pitt-street.

BROKEN HILL line of **KEEF, SILVERTON**, 40-acre **LEASE** for **SALE**. Joseph Page, 33, Pitt-street.

ENGLAND AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE and SYDNEY FRESHFOLD SHARES for **SALE**, 2s. Oxford-st.

E. W. F. T. CO.'S SHARES for **SALE**, 2s. 6d. **Parsons for 25th**. Henry Parsons, 10, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY PERMANENT CONTRIBUTING.—Small line for **ad 13s.** **HART** Council, 10, Oxford-street.

**NGLO, Sydney Provincial, and Sydney Freehold
SHARES for SALE. HENRY FRENCH, 37, Oxford-st.**
**SYDNEY Permanent Contributing SHARES for
SALE, small lot, 237. HENRY FRENCH, 37, Oxford-st.**
**S. W. Property Investment Co. SHARES for
SALE, 231. HENRY FRENCH, 37, Oxford-st.**
**PERCANTALIE SHARES, fully paid up, for SALE.
HANS FRANCH, 37, Oxford-st.**
**BUILDING SOCIETIES SHARE LIST for March
now ready for issue. H. FRENCH, 37, Oxford-st.**
**WANTED to Borrow, £100; first-class security and
interest: no professionals. Honesty, Herald Office.**

Business Announcements.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP
has been dissolved between us, HENRY HARRIS HILL,
JAMES JAMES HARTRIDGE, FREDERICK MASON, and
ERIK STRUTHERS, the undersigned, carrying on business
on Merchants at Auckland as the "Zelandian Post Office".
The business of the said partnership has been
dissolved by mutual consent as from the thirtieth day of
January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. The
said Henry Harris Hill, James James Hartridge, Frederick Mason,
and Erik Struthers will continue the said business under the present style
AS MASON, STRUTHERS, and COMPANY, and take over the
Zelandian Post Office. The said Frederick Mason retires from
the firm, and transfers his share of the capital stock to the said
Mason, Struthers, and Company, who will carry on the business
without our participation until the thirty day of February, 1885.

(Signed) HENRY HARRIS HILL,
FRANKS JAMES HARRIS BRIDGE
(by his attorney, Henry Harris Hill),
FREDERICK MASON,
ROBERT STRUTHANS,
Witnesses to all the signatures—GEOFFREY HARTLEY, Solicitor,
Melbourne.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CO-PARTNER-
SHIP entered on for some time past at the Commercial
r. No. 2, King-street, Sydney, by JAMES JOHN ALCOCK
and DANIEL MAULLEY, under the firm of Alcock and
Daniel, hide merchants, has been DISSOLVED by mutual
consent.
Witnessed this 8th day of March, 1896.

JAS. J. ALCOCK,
DANIEL MAULLEY.

Witness to the signature of James John Alcock—F. BRANT
son, articulated clerk to Frank G. Jones, solicitor, Sydney.
Witness to the signature of Daniel McCooly—Edward D.
Corry, solicitor, Sydney.

THE ROCK PAVEMENT COMPANY.

The undersigned having purchased from the Bank of New
and the Trustees and Plant, &c., of the above concern with
on the business in all the branches under the existing
regulation, and trusts to receive such liberal patronage as may
for so long a period accorded to the company.

JAMES MORRAN,
Contractor, Paddington.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after
the 1st of JANUARY 1886

MONDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1886,
the BUSINESS
of
D. and W. ROBERTSON,
will be
carried on in their new
OFFICES,
No. 534, FIFTY-STREET,
Corner Fifty and Balmain streets.
iney, 27th February, 1886.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
FELDMAN, GOTTHELF and CO.
are removed from Hunter-street to their new premises in
HOKING PLACE and MOORE-STREET.
MOORE-STREET Entrance in next Lane, Son, and Co.'s.

MARY 30, 1894.
 LEON BROTHERS, Limited, have REMOVED to
 Nos. 285 to 305, Kent-street, between Raffles and Mar-
 street.
 Branch Shipping Office—14, Spring-street.
 MR. MAURICE J. O'CONNOR, 26, Collyer-street,
 Raffles, has taken over the Practice.
FENTONVILLE SALE
TO-MORROW, ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
 PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.
 SPECIAL TRAIN, (with Petermann Brass Band, will
 start at 10.15, calling at Honechurch and Parmenter.
 The following programme will be given at the night
 concert:—

On their arrival, breakfast will be served in the dining car.
 1 O'CLOCK Luncheon will be served.
 2 O'CLOCK sharp sale will commence, and every lot offered to the bidders.
 The sale is equal to \$1 to \$4 per lb deposit, according to size, and quantity in each monthly payment, extending over six years, bearing interest at 6 per cent, per annum.
 The sale will leave Westportville station on return trip.
 Train Tickets and Plans of Notes may be obtained at the office of company.
 The company meeting the special can be hunted on the estate by the special which leaves Hamilton at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, **THIS DAY**, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised;

At 11 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the bazaar daily, and at Campedown on Thursdays.
LIVERY: In this department charges moderate and best of storage.
TO CAMBEN AND OTHERS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. P. Manning, Shoalhaven, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
Bay saddle, 5 years, quiet and staunch in harness; a real good sort.
MARE, VILLAGE CART, and HARNESS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS

DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.
 Chestnut mare (broken to saddle and harness), village cart,
 and harness.

PASSENGER WAGONETTE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the
 Owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, **THURSDAY**
THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.
 The above in good order, will carry twelve.

RACING MEN AND OTHERS.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the
 Owner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, **THURSDAY**
 Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

Bay mare, 4 years, Master Linne, out of Merryleg, by
 Bay mare, dam of Quack, winner of
 the Quack Stakes, Merryleg, the dam of Quack, winner of

the Melbourne cup. Broken to lead. No reserve.
DRAUGHT HORSE.

GEOERGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Henderson to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY**, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
Bay breeding, highly broken to all kinds of harness, quiet and staunch.

3 KIAMA HORSES.

GEOERGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. D. F. de la Kruis, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY**, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
Chestnut mare, 6 years, broken to single and double harness.
Brown gelding, make a good cab horse.

Bay gelding, 4 years, by King of the West, dam a Trump
Card mare, a fine hack, and a good harness horse.
Black mare, 3 years, by King of the West, dam a
Julian Avelar, broken to saddle and harness
By station, 4 years, by King Tom, broken to harness, sub-
ject to any trial.

COUNTRY HORSES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. J.
Fuller, Curtis Hill, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar,
Phil-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.
3 bay geldings, broken to saddle and harness, quiet, staunch,
and grand buggy horses
By name, No. 1, suitable for van or warehouse cart, of
any reasonable trial
Double-seated buggy and harness in good order.

WILLIAM INGLIS & CO., 1101 N. 1ST ST.,
FITT AND CASTLEKAGH STREETS.

WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO. will hold their regular
Sale of Horses, Saddles, Harnesses, &c., at the Bazaar, TUES-
DAY, commencing at 11 o'clock sharp, when the following will
be offered:

Draught, van, "bus, cab, and all descriptions of light har-
ness horses and harness.

Also,
Buggies, vans, springwags, updrays, harness, saddles, &c.

N.B.—Sales held at the Bazaar daily, and at Campden-
any afternoon, as may be arranged.

HEAVY DRAUGHT, VAN, LIGHT HARNESS, and
SADDLE HORSES.

For SALE, at
WILLIAM INGLIS and CO.'S BAZAAR,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions from various owners to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, 11 o'clock, the following:

20 superior heavy draught mares and geldings, stanch in collar, and subject to trial.

16 active cart and saw horses, with trials

10 useful saddle and harness horses.

ACTIVE DRAUGHT GELDING.

AT WILLIAM INGLIS and CO.'S BAZAAR.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, March 16,

at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM INGLIS and **C. O.** have received instructions from **MR. JOHN MACKAY** to sell by auction, at their **Barbar**, **Thursday**, **March 16**, at **12 o'clock**, a **Road gelding**, **3 years** of age, **powerful**, **active**, and **staunch**.

SHETLAND PONY.

WILLIAM INGLIS and **C. O.** have received instructions to sell by auction at their **Barbar**, **THURSDAY**, at **11 o'clock**.

A Shetland pony, broken to saddle and harness.

CAMPERDOWN VAIDS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, **March 16**, at half-past **2 o'clock**.

the 25 Superior DRAUGHT and LIGHT HORSES,
of the celebrated ROUSE Brand, and direct from the Breeder.

WILLIAM INGILS and Co. have received instructions from GEORGE HUISE, Esq., Biragimball, Gulgoonoomah, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown yards, on **THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 18, at half-past 2 o'clock,**

10 **well-bred heavy draught colts and fillies, 3 years old and upwards,** imported by the late Mr. HUISE, from the celebrated stud of the late Mr. HUISE, by the imported Clydesdale stallion Royal Prince, from the first-class mares.

10 **Clydesdale mares,** by Royal Prince and Sir Walter Scott, imported by the late Mr. HUISE, from the first-class mares.

15 **well-bred upstanding horses,** by Palmerston, broodmares and unbroken.

The above will be found a really first-class lot, but the excellent

leness of the ROUSE Horses is so well known that further comment is unnecessary.

CHESTNUT BROUGHAM HORSE.

FOR SALE
AT WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO.'S BAZAAR,
ON WEDNESDAY, 17TH MARCH, at
12 o'clock.

WILLIAM INGLIS AND CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late **W. M. ALDERSON** to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on **WEDNESDAY next**, at 12 o'clock,

A chestnut gelding, broken to harness, splendid brougham or scabbie horse, quiet and very powerful, a magnificent

cent horse for a family.

NEW ZEALAND HORSES.

Ex S.S. HAUTOHU.

To arrive in a few days.

50 SUPERIOR DRAUGHT MARES AND GELDINGS.

WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. J. MOLLISON and CO., DUNEDIN New Zealand, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, immediately after arrival, due notice of which will be given in future advertisement.

50 superior draught mares and geldings, stanch workers and subject to trial: described as a first-class lot.

HUNGARIAN PONIES.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
20 GIRLS' and BOYS' PONIES,
the progeny of
BONNIE CHARLIE.
WILLIAM INGLIS and CO. have received instructions from the Earl of Bedford by auction, at the Bazaar, on an early day, full notice of which will be given in future advertisements,
20 girls' and boys' ponies, the progeny of the celebrated pony, Bonnie Charlie.
HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

HILL, CLARK, and CO. have received instructions from T. Randall, Esq., Mudge, to sell by auction, at the Corporation Sales Yard, 15th March, at 2.30 p.m., 12 head of light harness and medium draught horses, really good horses, in tip-top condition.

BUNKER and WOLFE have received instructions to sell by auction, at Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock—

Prime fat calves	Per steamer.
Prime fat pigs.	

TRADE NOTICE.

GEORGE MAIDEN (for R. Goldbrough and Co. Limited) will sell by auction, at Corporation Sales Yard, foot of Market-street, THIS DAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,

30 prime fat pigs for a Southern agent.
To the Trade, Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and Others.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp.
ENTIRE STOCK of a FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMAN, to be
submitted PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of the
owner retiring from the furniture business.
EDWARD FRENCH is favoured with instruction
from Mr. H. HADDOCK to sell as above, and ENTIRE
WITHOUT RESERVE.
The whole of his well-selected and extensive stock, THIS
DAY and WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16th and 17th instant, com-
mencing at 11 o'clock each day.
LUNCHEON PROVIDED.

The stock is recently selected, and comprises:—
 Plans and specifications for a house by (Hiram)and
 5 DRAWING ROOM suites, dining-room, and
 DRAWING, centre, telescope, and coffee tables, some set
 set up
 All description of chairs, set up and in case
 Wash-stands and ware, DUCHESSE TOILETS, various
 stoves
 BEDHEADS (single and double), set up samples and in
 case
 QUANTITY OF BEST NEW BEDDING, also common
 bedding
 CRICKETING REQUISITES, BATS, BALLS, STUMPS
 &c.
 First-rate lot of CUTLERY, IRONMONGERY, PLATE
 &c.
 Lot of SAUSAGE-MACHINES, stain-wood, brass-ware, &c.

machines
STOVES, KITCHEN FURNITURE, etc. lot of TURNER
just set up
Number of CEDAR WARDROBES, convenient sizes.
Also,
TICKING in quantity, TOILET COVERS, COUNTER
PANES
TABLECLOTHS (single and in place), window hallows
fringes
CARPETS, HEARTHBRUGS, DOOR SLIPS, wool mat
oilcloths in roll
Large quantity of useful HOUSEHOLD Sundries.

Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock sharp.
Goods on view mornings of sale at the FURNITURE MART
Tram Terminus, Emmer-pond, on
TUESDAY, 21st, WEDNESDAY, 22nd, THURSDAY, 23rd, FRIDAY, 24th, SATURDAY, 25th, 1904.

gov.au/hla.news-page

THE NEW AUCTION MART, 100, PITT-STREET.

[illegible]

BATT RODD, and PURVES will sell by auction,
THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 11.30 a.m.,

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, at 11.30 a.m.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS'
at

CREDIT. ORDER
THURSDAY, 1

8 4 2 2

ORDER OF SALE.

THURSDAY, 19th MARCH.

MILLS and PILE,
at their
SYDNEY AUCTION ROOM, 120, PITT-STREET,
at half-past 11 o'clock.

TERMS AT SALE.

CITY.
Uthman. Shop and Dwelling, No. 573, Harris-street, between 4th and 5th streets, 60 x 100, &c., let at 22s 6d per week, by ORDER OF THE AUCTIONEER.

CITY.
Uthman. Dwelling-house and Bathing, No. 30, Adelaide-street, brick on stone, 4 rooms and kitchen; good stabling for 5 or 6 horses.

RANDWICK.
Oberon Estate. Two choice allotments of Land, corner of A'con and Howard streets, 60 x 100, elevated position, handy tram.

SUMNER HILL.
Managers. Grand Family Mansion, MONAGHE, with 3 acres of highly-improved and well-kept, well-watered grounds, at corner Tintern and Prospect roads and Robert-street.

SUMNER HILL,
opposite above. 12 Allotments of Land, having from 40 to 200 feet frontage by depths of 150 to 160 feet in Victoria and Robert streets, Prospect and Tintern roads.

FULL PARTICULARS AT THE ROOMS.
AT THE SYDNEY AUCTION MART.

MONAGHE, FAMILY RESIDENCE,
EXTENSIVE, IMPROVED GROUNDS.

THURSDAY NEXT, the 18th INSTANT,
at half-past 11 o'clock;
also,
12 CHOICE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND.

All the above are a short distance between
THE SUMNER HILL and WATKIN'S FIELD STATIONS,
having frontages to
PROSPECT and TINTERN ROADS and ROBERT-STREET.

MILLS and PILE will sell on EASY TERMS.

KAREL'S ESTATE, MANLY.
NEXT SATURDAY.

If you want to buy a **CHEAP BLOCK OF LAND**
Attend the sale on **SATURDAY NEXT.**
The Land is well situated at **BALGOOLAH,**
and **WILL BE SURE TO GO CHEAP.**

Omishaws leave the Pier on arrival of the steamer from Sydney, and will convey intending buyers to the ground, only one mile from the pier.

THE TERMS ARE VERY EASY:
Only 10 per cent. deposit; balance in 4 quarterly payments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Interest at 6 per cent.

LITHOS and TICKETS NOW READY.

MILLS and PILE, 130, PITT-STREET.

FERRINALE ESTATE.
FAITHFULLY-BUILT BRICK COTTAGE.

WATKIN and WATKIN, by order of the Vendors, sell by auction, on the Estate, **NEXT SATURDAY, 20th March, at 3 p.m.,** after the sale of the Ferrinale Estate, A faithfully-built brick cottage containing 6 large rooms, servants's room, kitchen, washhouse, &c.; gas and water laid on.

The land has a frontage of 70 feet 6 inches to Camden-street, and 9 feet 6 inches to Kent-street, by a depth of 216 feet 7 1/2 inches along a lane at each side, and being lot 55 of the above Estate.

TORRENS' TITLE.

TERMS:
No. 1—25 per cent. deposit; 25 per cent. discount allowed on the balance if paid in 7 days.
2—20 per cent. deposit; balance in 4 quarterly payments, without interest.
3—20 per cent. deposit; balance in 4 quarterly payments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent.
4—10 per cent. deposit, and 10 quarterly payments; interest at 6 per cent.
5—10 per cent. deposit, and 24 quarterly payments; interest at 7 per cent.
6—10 per cent. deposit; balance to remain on building Society's terms, viz., at the rate of 5s 6d per week for each £100 owing.

FERRINALE ESTATE.
CAMDEN-STREET, NEWTOWN.

70 CHOICE ALLOTMENTS
FOR AUCTION SALE.

NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 20, at 3 p.m.

WATKIN and WATKIN, instructed by the Directors of the Estate, sell by auction, on the Estate, **NEXT SATURDAY, 20th March, at 3 p.m.,** the following:

THE FERRINALE ESTATE,
consisting of
70 CHOICE ALLOTMENTS,
having frontages to
FERRINALE-STREET
CAMDEN-STREET
KENT-STREET
MARGARET-STREET.

Every lot has a 20-foot lane at the rear.

Close to the
TOWN
TRAIN
"BUS"
TITLE—TORRENS'.

THE TERMS are exceptionally easy for land so close to Sydney, and are arranged to suit all classes of buyers.

No. 1—25 per cent. deposit; 25 per cent. discount allowed on the balance if paid in seven days.
2—20 per cent. deposit; balance in 4 quarterly payments, without interest.
3—20 per cent. deposit; balance in 4 quarterly payments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent.
4—10 per cent. deposit, and 10 quarterly payments; interest at 6 per cent.
5—10 per cent. deposit, and 24 quarterly payments; interest at 7 per cent.
6—10 per cent. deposit; balance to remain on Building Society's terms, viz., at the rate of 5s 6d per week for each £100 owing.

LIBERAL ASSISTANCE TO BUILD.

The Vendors will advance at once to buyers, on approved plans and specifications, **90 PER CENT.** of the Purchase Money, so that any person may become his own landlord within a few months of the sale.

Plans on application.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

120 LOTS,
only a few yards from the
RAILWAY STATION,
along the main road, to
NEXT SATURDAY,
March 20.

WATKIN and WATKIN have received instructions from the Board of Directors of the Fairfield Land and Building Company, Limited, to sell by auction, on the Estate, **NEXT SATURDAY, 20th March,** the following:

The **FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP,**
subdivided into 120 Choice Allotments, suitable for vineyard or building purposes.
The frontages are mostly 10 to 120 feet.
The depths range up to 316 feet 6 inches.

The lots have frontages to the following streets—
FAIRFIELD-ROAD,
STATION-STREET,
SMART-STREET,
CUNNINGHAM-STREET,
WARE-STREET.

THE TITLE will be TORRENS' ACT.

THE TERMS ARE VERY EASY:
No. 1—10 per cent. deposit, and the balance by 24 equal monthly payments.
WITHOUT INTEREST.
No. 2—3 per cent. deposit, and the balance by 24 equal monthly payments, interest 6 per cent. on the monthly balance.
A SPECIAL TRAIN
will have Rodden on day of sale at 1.30 p.m.
Newtown, Petersham, Ashfield, and Burwood,
going and returning.

FREE TICKETS,
on production of plans, can be obtained on application to
MR. C. J. FACHE
the auctioneer, Pitt-street.

MARRICKVILLE
Close to the Train and Railway Station.

4 BUILDING SITES OFF THE SYDENHAM-ROAD.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public competition, in the Rooms, at 11.30 o'clock, on **WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17,**
4 capital building sites fronting Chalmers-street, three having 30 feet frontage, and one 25 feet by a depth of 125 feet. **TITLE FREEHOLD.**
Terms to be arranged.

NEXT SATURDAY, 20th MARCH.

In the Estate of the late **THOMAS DONALD.**
By order of the Executors.

SIX VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,
at the corner of
CRISTAL and VUE STREETS,
PETERSHAM.

TORRENS' TITLE.

2 1/2 The frontage will be 10 per cent. deposit, 15 per cent. 2nd instalment, balance, 5, 12, and 18 months, at 6 per cent.

Plans are ready.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.

SYDNEY, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1886.

NEW SOUTH WALES IN 1886.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition affords an appropriate opportunity for giving some particulars concerning the characteristics, arts, manufactures, industries, political and social institutions, and general development of New South Wales. In some respects the Exhibition is more important to the people of Australia than its predecessors have been, for it will bring all the dependencies of the Empire into close association. The colonies and India will meet in London in May in healthy rivalry, and the meeting cannot but be advantageous to the former. To the people in this southern land few things have caused more surprise than the sentiments which prevail in England in regard to India and the colonies. There is believed to exist such a wide disparity between these two sections of the Empire that it has seldom occurred to any Imperial statesman to compare them. India is regarded as a gem of the first water, while the colonies are a stone of an unfashionable colour, and therefore not in great demand in the market. Two centuries ago India laid hold of the European imagination in a remarkable manner. How different the feeling towards the more recently acquired Australian colonies and Canada! Many times richer than India, whether as regards mineral, pastoral, or agricultural resources, these territories have never stirred in a marked degree the imaginative faculty of Englishmen. They possess no hoary antiquities; they have no history, no traditions; they have no courts of native princes courtesying with barbaric splendour; no monuments carrying the mind back to a period long anterior to the dawn of European civilisation. They are new, and are deemed unworthy of more than a momentary notice. Besides, so far as the Australian colonies are concerned, their civilisation had an extremely objectionable origin; the barbarian is on their society. Twenty years ago, or less, England would willingly have parted with all her colonies; they were considered as an encumbrance which, in the interests of national progress, should be removed as speedily as possible. The feeling is different now, but it is by no means enthusiastic in favour of India. To preserve India, Great Britain would willingly spend a hundred millions of money; but even now she would probably grudge disbursing half that sum for the preservation of the colonies. By bringing India and the colonies together in the metropolis of the Empire, the Exhibition may cause a desirable change in the sentiments of English people, and particularly of English statesmen. It may not make them think more of India, but it may induce them to think more of the colonies. It may open their eyes to the fact that in the latter, and not in the former, are contained the promise of national extension and continued national greatness; and so the Exhibition may be a factor in the realisation of an idea which has been largely discussed during the last year or two by men of "light and leading"—the idea of Imperial federation.

The proposal to hold the Exhibition, which is understood to have been first made by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was a novelty. It was received in the old country with great favour. Several meetings were held to discuss the subject, and it was decided to hold the Exhibition, provided the dependencies interested were willing to co-operate, and a guarantee fund of £50,000 was obtained to secure the promoters against loss. It was suggested that India should become responsible for £20,000 and the colonies for £30,000. To the communications that were sent to the authorities in India and the colonies favourable replies were received, and shortly afterwards active preparations were commenced. On November 8, 1884, the Queen issued a commission under the Royal Sign Manual, appointing a number of gentlemen to act as Commissioners in England. The Royal wish, as stated in that document, was that the Exhibition should afford full and suitable representation of the Agriculture, Commerce, Arts, and Industries of the Colonial and Indian dominions. It will be seen from this that it differs essentially from other Exhibitions. The object of previous exhibitions, whether held in England or elsewhere, was to display the products and industries of nations. In such a competition any new country must necessarily appear to great disadvantage, and the more so because new products have rarely such an effect upon people as manufactured articles. In the present Exhibition all the parties will meet on equal terms, and the British public will see for themselves which colony or dependency gives the greatest encouragement to enterprise. A feature in the rivalry is that it will not consist, except in a limited degree, of the exhibition of similar articles, or of examples of the progress which has been made in analogous industries.

When England and Belgium compete, their exhibits consist almost exclusively of manufactured articles representing the several arts and industries; and the real question to be decided is, not which nation is the wealthier, but which is the more ingenious or artistic. Any person who was ignorant of England and Belgium could not have arrived at a very accurate conclusion from the study of the exhibits at London, Paris, or Philadelphia as to which of the two was the richer. The case will be different in this Exhibition. In regard to many things we cannot compete with India. Her principal products are rice, wheat, tea, opium, cinchona, cotton, jute, and indiarubber. With the exception of wheat, none of these arti-

cles grow in Australia. But we produce more of the food cereals; we have the greatest variety of minerals possessed by any country in the world; the fruits of all the zones flower in the land; our wool is the best that is sent to the English market; our wheat is inferior to none; and our supply of marketable timbers is almost unrivalled. The natural resources of the countries represented at the Exhibition, not the ingenuity of their inhabitants, will be chiefly impressed upon the visitors, and if the representation is fairly complete, there should be no difficulty in deciding which country possesses the greatest variety of natural wealth, and which, therefore, should attract the superfluous energy and wealth of Great Britain to its shores.

But, while the exhibits from the colonies will consist largely of natural products, there will also be a considerable display of arts and manufactures. Australia has not yet given birth to a great painter, unless she can lay claim to that honour in respect of Mrs. Butler; but on the walls of her courts at the Exhibition will be found pictures by local artists which, it is believed, will draw words of warm admiration from even the severest of critics. There will not be much to indicate that the genius of mechanical invention has deeply inspired our people, but there will be specimens of manufactures which will show that we possess the kind of skill which has done so much towards making the mother country famous, and that, if compulsion were put upon us, we should have no difficulty in producing everything needed to effectually develop our natural resources, and to advance the country to the highest stage of civilisation. Expressed in a different form, our exhibits, though not so complete as we could have wished, will prove to all the world that in these lands the British character has been reproduced; that the colonists possess the enterprise, the perseverance, and the ready adaptation to circumstances which have taken the English people to the forefront of the nations. Even more than this will the Exhibition in general indicate. It will occur to many that no other country since the beginning of history could have organised such a display, and that probably none other will be able to imitate the example. It is called an Exhibition by the dependencies of the Empire, but it is in reality a national display, or, more accurately, a universal one, for it will include the products of all climates—Canada, Australia, Africa, India, Fiji. Let all the other countries of the world disappear, and there would produce every article that is now brought into the markets of the world.

In January of last year the Government appointed a local commission, and provided it with a large sum of money to enable it to procure exhibits. It also appointed Sir Patrick Jennings to the position of Executive Commissioner in London. Subsequently Sir Patrick Jennings resigned the appointment, in consequence of his having accepted the office of Colonial Secretary in an Administration which had just been formed; and Sir Alexander Stuart, one of the ablest of our public men, who had been Premier for nearly three years, was selected as his successor. The local commissioners appointed a gentleman to visit the country districts, and obtain the co-operation of the residents to make the exhibits from this colony as complete as possible. His mission was successful. The Government has also appointed Commissioners to represent the colony in London at the Exhibition. Many of these gentlemen are amongst the oldest and most influential of the citizens, and all possess the confidence of the community. The following are their names:—

President.—The Right Honorable the Earl of Derby.

Vice-President.—Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., K.C.M.G., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales in London. The Honorable Sir Alexander Stuart, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

Secretary to Commission in London.—Captain Augustus Phelan Brooke Loftus.

Members of Commission.—The Honorable Robert Palmer Abbott, J.P., M.L.C.; Messrs. Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, J.P.; Frederick Clissold, J.P.; Neville David Cohen; Edward Combes, C.M.G., J.P., M.P.; Nathaniel Cook; Frederick Holtham Danger; Edmund Hoffmann; the Honorable Edward Knox, J.P., M.L.C.; Mr. Jacob Levi Monteiros; Sir Phillip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G.; the Honorable Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for the colony of New South Wales; Sir Francis Turville, K.C.M.G.; the Honorable John Brown Watt, M.L.C.; the Hon. George Alfred Lloyd; Messrs. George Russell, Thomas Dalton, J.P., M.P.; Alfred Bennett; Henry Bull; David Marks; Robert Hoddle Driberg White, J.P., M.P.; Edmund Compton Bait; William Edward Warren, M.D.; the Honorable Nicholas Fitzgerald; Messrs. Magnus Joseph Pike; Frederick George Mountford; William Gilmore Murray; Randolph Charles Want; Charles Edward Picher; John Pope, J.P.; Robert Burdett Smith, J.P., M.P.; James Watson, J.P.; Mahlon Clarke Cowlishaw; William L. Davis; George Hardie; Francis Hixson, R.N.; William Alston Hutchinson; Christopher Leithbridge; William Alexander Murray; William Briggs, J.P.; Frederick Augustus Broughton; William Frederick Buchanan, J.P.; Alfred John Cape; Thomas Curran; Isaac Doust; Alfred Handcock, J.P.; the Honorable William Halliday, M.L.C.; John Henniker Heaton, M.P.; William Hazlett, J.P.; Randolph Nott; Stephen John Pearson; Eustace Henry Lever Pratt, M.R.C.S.E.; William Robertson; Henry Seward; Edward Percy Simpson; John Tait, sen., J.P.; Frederick Toth; Frederick Wilson Usher; Walter Hussey Vivian, J.P.; Dr. Duncan, B.N.; Rev. George Brown; P. B. Walker; Evan Jones; Patrick Stanley, J.P.; and Alfred Lamb, J.P.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COLONY.

The extreme length of the colony is 900 miles, its extreme breadth 850 miles, and its mean breadth 600 miles. Its superficial area is 310,938 square miles, and it contains 1,968,260,080 acres. New South Wales is about four times the size of Victoria, but it is only one-third the size of South Australia, and less than half the

size of Queensland. Western Australia embraces nearly one-third of the whole continent; therefore this colony is many times smaller than that enormous territory. Home readers will get a better idea of the area of New South Wales when they are informed that it is three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and as large as the German Empire and Italy combined, or as France and the United Kingdom. In Australia the rule has been that the number of the population is in inverse ratio to the size of the continent. The colony contains three great natural divisions—namely, the coast district, the tablelands, and the inland plains. The width of the former is from one to five hundred miles. It is bounded on the west by a range of mountains whose lowest altitude is about 2000 feet, and its highest peaks about 7000 feet. The greater part of the coast district is remarkably fertile, and is capable of producing almost anything that can be grown in a temperate or a subtropical climate. The value of some of the agricultural land in this district is £120 an acre, at which rate several farms have been recently sold. The tableland is undulating, and, generally speaking, is fairly well watered. A great portion of it consists of beautiful soil suitable for the growth of wheat and many other cereals. All the wheat produced in the colony is grown on the tablelands. European fruits are also cultivated there with great success. The average width of this district is about 150 miles. Beyond the tablelands are the western plains, which are occupied almost exclusively by pastoralists. The soil is fertile, and the climate is healthy. The dead flatness is sometimes broken by ridges from 10 to 20 feet high, or by thin rows of trees growing by insignificant water-courses. The soil is exceedingly diverse in character. A large portion of it is so barren that as much as 10 acres are required to feed a single sheep. All the year round, but the other portion is fertile almost beyond anything that a resident in Europe can imagine. The productive powers of that division of the plains are astonishing; the grass in good seasons is three feet in height, and in some places it has grown to a height of eight feet. The variety of nutritious grasses and edible roots which are indigenous to this territory is remarkable, as many as 40 kinds having been counted within an area of a few hundred yards. The barren portion of the plains abounds in scrub, but in the other part trees exist only in comparatively small clumps and at wide intervals.

The colony has numerous rivers. All of them, with three exceptions, have their sources in the Great Dividing Range, and flow thence into the sea by the eastern or western watershed. Fourteen receive the eastern flow. The principal of these are the Hunter, the Hawkesbury, the Clarence, and the Manning. All are navigable, but only for a short distance. The Clarence is the largest of the four; its width at Grafton, a distance of about 50 miles from the sea, is upwards of half a mile. The Hunter drains a large extent of territory, and at its mouth is situated the city of Newcastle, the second largest in the colony. The Hawkesbury is remarkable chiefly for its scenery, which several European travellers have declared to be equal to that of the Rhine. The waters are supplied by the western watershed are the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, and the Lachlan. The first-named is one of the longest rivers in the world; it is longer than the Nile; but in seasons of drought it is not navigable. The outlet of the Murrumbidgee is in South Australia, but it has its source in New South Wales. It drains an area of 770,000 square miles. The Lachlan is 700 miles long, and empties into the Murrumbidgee. The latter, which is 1350 miles long, and discharges for 500 miles, discharges into the Murrumbidgee.

The most important inland lake of New South Wales is Lake George, about 25 miles S.W. of Goulburn, 25 miles in length by eight in breadth. It has an elevation of more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Other lakes are Lake Bathurst, about 10 miles E. from Lake George; Tarrago Lake, about seven miles N. of Lake George; and Lake Macquarie, between the Murrumbidgee and the Lachlan, situated about 50 miles south of Sydney. The colony possesses some magnificent forests; they are unsurpassed for variety and the excellent quality of the timber which they produce. For street-paving and bridge construction, and other works in which timber is subjected to an unusual strain, the hard-wood of the cypress is probably the best in the world. In the Dividing Range referred to, caves are plentiful. Only a small number of these have been explored. There are scores along the course of the Murrumbidgee River, but because of their comparative isolation they are seldom visited. The most notable of these caverns are the Jenolan Caves, situated in the mountains between Sydney and Bathurst. They are only a few miles from a railway station, and are therefore visited every year by thousands of people. To explore them thoroughly would occupy at least a week. It may be doubted whether the caves have anything to be compared with these caves. There are several picturesque waterfalls in the colony. The most attractive is, probably, the Fitzroy Fall, situated in the ranges about 100 miles S.W. of Sydney. Its charm consists as much in the surrounding scenery as in the volume of water which falls over the cliff. The delineation of the former has exercised the skill of several local artists, but no picture, by whatsoever means drawn, could represent its marvellous beauty and grandeur. The Wentworth Falls, situated a short distance from Katoomba, are also well worth a visit. Another remarkable natural feature is an immense gorge, in the highest part of the Blue Mountains, known as Govett's Leap. At one end of this depression there is a precipitous cliff many hundreds of feet in height, and it is from this cliff that the place takes its name. The view from the summit is almost unrivalled, but it is suggestive of vastness rather than of beauty. Gazing into the profound depths of the gorge, and then onward to its far-distant boundary, the mind is irresistibly carried back to the time when as yet no human being had trodden upon Australian soil, and a sensation of awful loneliness steals upon the soul. Katoomba itself abounds in attractions. At one spot, about half a mile from the principal hotel, there is an arrangement of the mountain which reflects the sun's rays, producing a perfect echo. A little further on there is a sequestered nook, a few acres in extent, which is crowded with tree-ferns from 30 to 40 feet high. Variety of scenery, even more than its delicious climate, is the characteristic of Katoomba, and the tourist who visits the locality will not, therefore, be in danger of being wearied by monotony.

New South Wales is well provided with harbours. The principal one is Port Jackson, on which the city of Sydney is situated. The celebrated historian, Mr. J. A. Froude, has recently described it from the scientific point of view. For the rest, it is enough to say that it contains sufficient accommodation for the whole mercantile navy of Europe. Other ports are Twofold Bay, Jervis Bay, Botany Bay, south of the metropolis; Broken Bay, Port Hunter, Port Stephens, Trial Bay, and several large rivers to the north. In this respect the colony possesses a great advantage over the other Australian provinces. Victoria has only two or three good har-

bours. Queensland is better off, but she is far behind the parent colony. The harbours of New South Wales will always be a great factor in enabling her to retain the pre-eminence which she at present enjoys.

CLIMATE.

Within the colony of New South Wales may be found all climates, from the cold of Kiandra, where the thermometer sometimes falls eight degrees below zero, and frost and snow fall everything in wintry buds for months at a stretch, to the more than tropical heat and extreme dryness of the inland plains, where frost is never seen, and the thermometer in summer, often for days together, reads from 100 to 110 in the shade, and where the average rainfall is only 12 to 18 inches per annum. The climate generally resembles that of Southern Europe. In nearly every part of the colony the summer heat is great; but in some districts it is far more oppressive than in others. The climate of Sydney is, perhaps, the most trying. This is due to the moisture it receives from the ocean, which produces a disagreeable sensation. Visitors arriving in Sydney in the summer conclude that the climate is typical of the climate throughout the country, and they become prejudiced against it in consequence. But their conclusion is erroneous, for while the heat on the tableland may be equal when tested by the thermometer to the heat in Sydney, it is different in quality, and is in no sense oppressive. Even in Sydney the oppressive heat does not last more than four or five weeks; the climate during the remaining portion of the year is almost as perfect as anyone could desire. However hot the days in summer may be on the tableland, the nights, with rare exceptions, are delightfully cool; and as the mountains can be reached by railway in a few hours, it has become the practice for a large number of the well-to-do citizens of Sydney to spend a considerable portion of the summer in that locality. The mountains are, in fact, the sanatorium of the colony, and the temperature is so equable, and without so bracing, that invalids who avail themselves of its advantages are speedily restored to health. The voyage between England and Australia can now be made so rapidly that it is probable that a considerable portion of the crowds of people who leave Great Britain every year in search of health will direct their steps to this colony, instead of going, as heretofore, to the shores of the Mediterranean, where, if the temperature is mild and the sunshine bright and inspiring, there are too few to health as dangerous as those which the tourists have left home to avoid. The annual mean temperature of Sydney is 62.7 degrees, and that of the tableland 55 degrees. Hot winds are a feature of the climate. These are most severe in November, December, and January. In character the hot wind is the most disagreeable known in Australia. It has a destructive effect upon some kinds of plants, shrivelling up their leaves as if they were frost-bitten. Fortunately, it occurs only seven or eight times in a year; and although it produces languor, it is not harmful to the ordinary constitution. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 60 inches on some parts of the coast to 5 inches in the far west. At Sydney the average is a little over 50 inches per annum; on the tableland about 25 inches; and in the pastoral areas beyond from 9 to 15 inches. Taken as a whole, the climate has no superior; the proof of the fact being that the people are as vigorous as either the English or the American race, and the proportion of old people in the colony is larger than it is in any European country.

POPULATION.

The population of the colony is now nearly a million. Thirty-five years ago the number was 265,000. At that time the colony included within its boundaries the present Western Australia, the first-named of the colonies formed into a separate province in 1831, and at the end of that year our population was 197,198. It increased rapidly until 1850, when the separation of Queensland took place. In 1861, or 10 years after the separation of Victoria, the population was 358,373; that is to say, it had more than doubled itself in the decade. In 1874 it was 474,000. From that time, when the same division of 1879 the net additions were about 30,000 more persons. After that year the growth was much more rapid. But the quickest rate of progress was between 1881 and 1885. During that period the increase was about double that of Victoria. The Government statistics of that colony estimate that in March or April Victoria had a population of 1,000,000. The first-named of the colonies which will achieve the million distinction about two months later. The probability is, however, that this important stage in their history will be reached by the year New South Wales will have acquired a strong lead, and there is no reason to suppose that she will ever again be overtaken.

According to the census of 1881, the nationalities of the residents of this colony were as follows:—

Born in New South Wales	465,559
Born in other Australian colonies	44,708
Born in Great Britain, Ireland, and other British possessions	1,643
Born in foreign countries	28,516
Unspecified and born at sea	2,530
Total	552,456

The following were the ecclesiastical divisions of the colony:—

Church of England	342,350
Roman Catholic	207,020
Presbyterian	72,545
Wesleyan Methodist	64,049
Other Methodists	14,323
Congregationalists	7,307
Other Protestants	9,807
Hebrews	8,263
Unitarians	828
Unspecified persuasions	14,739

As is the case in all the Australian colonies, the males in New South Wales outnumber the females; but the disparity is less here than it is in some other places. At the end of 1884 the males numbered 511,257, and the females 410,011. For every 10,000 single men living in each colony in 1881 there were the following number of single women:—Victoria, 11,954; Tasmania, 11,804; South Australia, 10,135; New South Wales, 8,390; New Zealand, 7832; Queensland, 6158; Western Australia, 5375. So the chances for marriage to a girl in that year were greatest in Western Australia and Queensland, and least in Tasmania and Victoria. It may be mentioned that in 1881 971 per cent. of the marriages in New South Wales were entered into by natives, 74 per cent. of those living in New South Wales, and only 49 per cent. of those living in Victoria. Unless polygamy be legalised in the latter-named colony, a large proportion of the marriages must be performed always live in single blessedness. The marriage rate in Australia is higher than that of any European country except Hungary.

The present state of the colony is 37 per 1000 of the mean population. That is in excess of the rate in Victoria and Queensland, and it is also in excess of the rate in the United Kingdom. The following are the mean death-rates per 1000 of the mean population:—New South Wales, 14.32; Victoria, 14.18; Queensland, 18.92; South Australia, 14.88. The mean

for England and Wales is 21.3, and for Scotland 21.5. There has not been much fluctuation in the rates during the last five years. Infantile mortality is almost twice as great in Great Britain as it is in the Australian colonies. Zymotic diseases, which affect young people chiefly, are the most destructive; but their power is steadily abating. When they were most active, however, the proportion of the population which they carried off in the colonies was one-third less than the proportion slain thereby in England and Scotland. Brain and lung diseases have their victims; but the relative number, compared with those who die by these in the old country, is as 50 to 80. On the other hand, digestive diseases are relatively more numerous in Australia than in England. Typhoid occurs frequently, but it is in consequence of the carelessness of the people. The authorities are now alive to the necessity of grappling with the disease, and there is reason to believe that in the course of a few years cases of it will be so rare as to make it almost unnoticeable.

The population of the colony is unevenly distributed. There is a tendency among the people to gravitate towards the cities and large towns. The population of the colony at the last census was 781,265. Of this number 220,984, or considerably more than one-fourth, were located in Sydney and its suburbs. The following are the exact proportions: Sydney and suburbs, 29.40 per cent.; towns and villages, 28.26 per cent.; and the rural districts, 41.92 per cent. Since 1871 there has been a large increase in the number of towns containing a population of over 1000 persons. In that year the number was 28; 10 years later it was 50; and now it is considerably in advance of the last-mentioned number. The extension of the railways has had the effect of creating inland towns and of distributing the population, and that result is in every respect satisfactory.

THE ABORIGINES.

When the early discoverers of Australia landed upon these shores the aborigines were much more numerous than they are at present. The immense tracts of country, however, even in this colony alone, can only have been inhabited by a few hundred nomadic tribes. Ethnologists differ widely in their opinions as to each of the great families of the human race the Australians properly belong. In many respects they seem closely allied to the Papuans, though with many marked characteristics which are peculiar to themselves. Wallace holds them to be distinct from the Papuans, and says that they are the survivors of an ancient and peculiar race. It is not improbable that the present race is formed by the admixture of some successful invaders, say from amongst the hill tribes of Deccan, with the original inhabitants, of which the now extinct Tasmanians were the surviving type. This is the theory of Mr. A. W. Howitt, and few men are more competent to give a decided opinion in the matter. The typical Australian native is nearly up to the average height of Europeans, but is not so muscular, though quite equal to them in general activity. He is essentially a hunter, who can endure fatigue and suffer hunger, but who is too indolent to bear any very heavy burden, suffer constant constraint, and continue long at hard daily toil. Of a dark chocolate-brown colour, with not unpleasing features, prominent lips, deep-set eyes, overhanging brows, full-bearded, and with thick, straight, or rather curly black hair, he may be taken as the typical savage. His dress is of the very scantiest character; and in some districts, indeed, he wears none at all.

Of the social life of the aborigines but comparatively little is known by means of which we can safely claim them with any other of the great peoples of other lands. They are singularly like some of the Western Pacific tribes in their customs and social organisation, whilst in others they differ widely. The first-named of the tribes which inhabit the Western Pacific groups, they are divided into two or more classes, and the strict rules which apply to intermarriage are alike in both cases. The class divisions are exogamous, and no male can marry a female in the same class as himself. Descent is traced through the mother, so that all children from any marriage are necessarily of the same class division as the mother herself. In many tribes marriage is merely a question of purchase, though elopement and marriage by capture are also frequent, whilst betrothal from early infancy is also common in most districts.

The languages spoken in Australia differ widely in the words used, but the grammatical structure is practically alike in all the districts. Very few of the words used are found in the dialects of the island groups. Many of their customs, however, in a more or less modified form, are found amongst the Western tribes of the Pacific—notably the change of name and the ceremonies used at the initiation of the boys as they attain the full age of puberty, the exclusion of women, and the use of the "bull-roarer" instrument at these and other ceremonies; the belief in witchcraft as causing suffering or death, no man being considered as dying from natural causes; the belief in the power of these same wiles to act as rain-makers, and as having more or less the control of the wind and weather; the belief of the continued presence of the spirits of the dead, the same dread of their power, and the same uncertainty as to their permanent residence; the same funeral customs, and similar methods used for the disposal of the body, including the custom of cannibalism amongst some of the tribes. We find also great similarity in their modes of marking time, together with many of their customs, and notably that of sending notice to some of their opponents and the speeches made before commencing a fight. These and many other customs are found alike on the mainland and amongst the island tribes. The latter, however, are found in a more advanced stage of civilisation than the aborigines here, as they cultivate the soil, and consequently have a fixed ownership in particular plots of land; build better houses and canoes, live in settled villages, have a regular currency, and in many other ways are far in advance of the roving nomadic tribes of Australia. It may be that, as more is known of the customs of the inland tribes in New Guinea and other large islands of the Pacific, more points of resemblance or of identification may be observed.

The Australian natives are essentially a nomadic race, moving from place to place in search of food, as convenience or necessity may dictate. Each small community is generally composed of near relatives; their huts are the most temporary character, though it is asserted by many that they are better and larger ones before the white man came than they do today. Their food may be said to consist of almost anything they can lay hold of, from kangaroos to snakes, grubs, ants and their eggs. Every district also supplies some kind of vegetable food in different seasons, which are secured by them. Wild yams, the heart of the tree-fern, oily seeds, ground nuts, coconuts, wild rice, numerous grass-seeds, and everything that is in any way edible, are made use of for home consumption.

Their government is patriarchal. The division into classes, and the descent through the mother only, form a barrier to any true hereditary succession, though in some tribes it exists in a modified form. As a rule, however, the man who is considered to have the most power, or the greatest courage and prowess in fight, by the law of natural selection becomes the chief. Their weapons are numerous, and in some instances are peculiar to them. The spear is the most used, and of this weapon several kinds are manufactured, some of which have barbs or jagged cut or affixed to them. They are of different kinds and lengths, some being principally for thrusting at close quarters, and others for throwing. The "woomera," or "throwing stick," which is a narrow flat piece of wood, a little more than two feet in length, and with a hook at one end, is used for throwing these spears to a greater distance and with more force than could be effected without it. They have two kinds of the well-known boomerang, one of which returns to the thrower, whilst the other does not do so. Throwing clubs are also used, whilst for close fighting they have clubs of various sizes and shapes, curved weapons, not unlike the boomerang, and also stones and flints, with sharp cutting edges, set in handles and fastened with gum. Shields are also used for warding off spears and for defence against club strokes. The grand collection of all these weapons formed by the Australian Museum was most unfortunately destroyed by fire when the Garden Palace was burned in Sydney. The trustees are making the most painstaking efforts to replace them; but the work of procuring thoroughly genuine specimens is necessarily a very difficult one. There is, however, a good collection in the museum of the Hon. Mr. Macleay. It is extremely difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty the number of the aboriginal population of the country on the advent of the white man. The vast extent of the territory, the wandering habits of the different tribes, the little intercourse which they had with each other, and the difficulty experienced in communicating with them, all combined to make it practically impossible to ascertain this with any great degree of certainty. As to the fact that they are rapidly disappearing, there is no doubt whatever. Slowly, but surely, they are passing away, and except, perhaps, in some of the sub-tropical parts of the sister colony of Queensland, the time is not far distant when, like those in Tasmania, the pure-blood aborigines of New South Wales will cease to be. From the last report published by the Board of the Protection of the Aborigines, and dated April 27, 1885, we find that the numbers returned in 1883 of full-blood aborigines and half-castes in New South Wales were 8610, whilst in 1884 there were only 8091, showing a decrease of 519 in the year. Of this decrease 499 were of full blood. The report also gives another ominous fact in the figures, which show that, whilst the number of ascertained births was only 62, the ascertained decrease amongst the children was 129, or more than double. In the number of the half-caste population there is a very slight increase; but it is not difficult to see that, should the present rate of decrease continue, the full-blood race will disappear in less than 20 years. The decrease may in a great measure be accounted for in the fact that the advent of the white man here has completely altered the surroundings and circumstances in which the natives must presumably have lived and thrived in past days. They have adopted and suffered from many of the vices and diseases of civilisation, without being able to adapt themselves to the changes, and have lost the means of life. They have readily fallen under the temptation to drunkenness and other vices, and have disregarded the plain rules of health by which they formerly lived. Their old hunting-groves have been occupied by the cattle of the settlers, game has in many places got scarce, and the people have either settled down as mere dependants upon the white man, or have waged an unequal warfare with the white man. Their old laws and customs have been disregarded, and colds, rheumatism, pneumonia, and phthisis have all done their deadly work amongst them. It is also thought by many that hydatids, which have been widely disseminated by the merino sheep, and have infested the kangaroos, have been and are one great cause of this fatal decrease. The Aborigines Protection Society have two large mission stations at Waranganga and Malaga, which are liberally aided by the Government, and which have been fairly successful in reclaiming and teaching the people under their care. Some large tracts of land are also set aside so as to make these and other settlements to some extent self-supporting, whilst blankets and rations from the Government stores are liberally supplied to all aborigines throughout the colony. The amount expended for these objects in 1884 was £2425 13s. 6d.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.

New South Wales is a self-governing colony. It enjoys the privilege of self-government under the sanction of an Imperial statute, which prescribes conditions and limits for its exercise. A Governor, appointed by the Crown, is at the head of its affairs. The loyal assent is required for its laws. Parliament is summoned and may be dissolved by the representative of the Crown. The Governor may exercise or refuse to exercise the prerogative of mercy, contrary to the advice of his Ministers. Whilst he represents the Crown, he acts under instructions, and may be called to account by the Imperial authorities for the manner in which he performs his duty. The colony, therefore, in governing itself, is subject to Imperial supervision and control, a fact which necessarily arises from its condition as a dependency. In practice, however, the supervision is to a large extent formal, and the control is rarely intruded upon the public view. When Acts passed by the Colonial Legislature have been reserved and disallowed, persistence on this side has generally been followed by concession on the other side, even though Imperial interests were in some degree at stake. Restrictions placed by the Constitution Act upon the power of the Colonial Legislature have been removed by Imperial Legislation after repeated and urgent requests, although, as a matter of principle, the Imperial authorities had disapproved of the change. We might have self-government in larger measure than we have it now; but (as a matter of practical policy) we should have first to pass outside the bounds of the Empire, and set up business on our own account.

Our system of self-government is of the most popular kind. It is true that, of the two Houses that constitute our Legislature, only one is elective, and the members of the other are appointed by the Governor for life. In practice, however, the influence of the electors on legislation is not lessened by this arrangement. The nominated Council may for a time delay the execution of the will of the elective Assembly; but the effect of such delays is to remit the question at issue to the constituencies for consideration, and therefore to strengthen rather than weaken the force of public opinion. The Council Assembly supported, formally or informally, by a clear expression of the public will. Thus, the Council would amend the Constitution by making the Council an elective body do not so much desire to make it more amenable to popular influence as to give it the greater weight and power in the Legislature which, as a directly representative House, it would acquire. Constituted as it is, the Council does not always, and perhaps cannot, perform the duties of the functions for the sake of which a second Chamber exists. But with the acquiescence of greater power by the Council would come an increased probability of conflict between the two Chambers, and of deadlocks difficult to solve. This consideration, enforced by the teachings of experience in Victoria, where the Council is elective, has helped to prevent a change in the constitution of our Upper House.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

The honour of having discovered Australia has been claimed by several nations, and it is even now impossible to say exactly what bold navigator was the first to sight the great Southern land. It is certain, however, that the discoverer of its eastern coast was Captain Cook, to whom this colony is indebted for its name.

He sailed along our coast in the year 1770, and entered Botany Bay on the 28th April of that year.

1788.—Captain Phillip with the "First Fleet," consisting of 11 sail, with more than a thousand souls, arrived in Botany Bay on January 18. Finding that place unsuitable for a settlement, he went in search of a better site, and on January 22 discovered Port Jackson. The fleet arrived in that port on January 26, and a flagstaff having been erected, the British flag was hoisted. Sydney was founded, and the history of the colony commenced. On the previous day, January 25, two French discovery ships, the *Astrolabe* and the *Boussole*, under the command of the unfortunate La Perouse, entered Botany Bay. The French vessels left Botany Bay on March 10, and were never seen again. On February 14, Lieutenant P. G. King was sent on an expedition to colonise Norfolk Island. There was a rumoured find of gold near Sydney in August.

1789.—Hawkesbury River discovered. The colony being short of provisions, the *Sirius* was sent to the Cape of Good Hope for a supply.

1790.—Scarcity of food again, which was relieved by the arrival of vessels from England. In this year the first detachment of what was afterwards called the New South Wales Corps—now the 102nd Regiment—arrived.

1792.—Governor Phillip left the colony for England on December 11, leaving the government to be administered by Captain Grose, afterwards by Captain Paterson.

1793.—The *Bellona*, the first immigrant ship, arrived on January 10, with a number of free settlers, most of whom had land granted to them at Liberty Plains. In this year there was again a great scarcity of provisions. The first church was built. Wild cattle were discovered on the Nepean, the progeny of a bull and some cows brought here by Governor Phillip, and which had been allowed to stray into the bush by a careless convict servant.

1794.—Governor Hunter arrived on September 7. An official gazette was established.

1795.—In March Flinders and Bass discovered and explored Port Phillip.

1797.—Lieutenant Shortland discovered the Hunter River.

1799.—Bass, in an open boat, explored the coast as far as Western Port, and discovered the straits bearing his name. A runaway convict, named Wilson, who had been living with the blacks, crossed the Blue Mountains, and penetrated as far as the Lachlan.

1800.—Governor Hunter returned to England September 27. Captain King assumed the Government on September 28. French discovery ships, *Geographic* and *Naturaliste*, arrived in Port Jackson.

1803.—*Sydney Gazette* established.

1804.—Revolt of convicts at Toongabbie and Castle Hill.

1805.—Settlement at Norfolk Island abandoned.

1806.—Heavy floods in the Hawkesbury in March. Governor King left August 19, succeeded next day by Governor Bligh.

1808.—On Anniversary Day, Major Johnston, of the New South Wales Corps, placed Governor Bligh under arrest and deposed him. From that date until the end of December in the following year the Government was administered successively by Major Johnston, Colonel Paterson, and Colonel Waterhouse.

1811.—Governor Macquarie assumed office on January 1.

1816.—Messrs. Wentworth, Lawson, and Blaxland crossed the Blue Mountains, and discovered Bathurst Plains.

1814.—Judge Bent, the first Judge of the Supreme Court, arrived in July.

1817.—Voyage of discovery on the north and west of Australia, made by Captain Phillip Parker King, son of the late Governor. Oxley discovered the Lachlan and Macintyre.

1818.—Hamilton Hume discovered the district of which Goulburn is now the centre.

1821.—Governor Macquarie succeeded by Governor Brisbane on December 1.

1822.—The *Macarao* Plains discovered.

1824.—Hovell and Hume started overland from Lake George, discovered the Hume, the Ovens, and the Goulburn rivers, and reached Port Phillip on December 10. Allan Cunningham discovered the Otago, and explored Liverpool Plains. First Legislative Council, all nominees, established August 24. The membership of the press was abolished during this year.

1825.—The Australian Agricultural Company was formed. Van Diemen's Land separated from New South Wales during this year. Governor Brisbane retired from office on December 1, and was succeeded by Governor Darling on December 18. Colonel Stewart having administered the Government in the interim.

1827.—Buckley's River supply station with water, was constructed. Sturt discovered the Darling River.

1828.—Sturt made second expedition down the Murrumbidgee; he discovered the Murrumbidgee, and traced it to its junction with the Darling. He then followed the river down to its mouth, in Lake Alexandrina. Cunningham, in the north, discovered the Eyre and Dumaresq rivers, and the Darling Downs.

1831.—Governor Darling left for England on October 22. Colonel Lindsay being Acting Governor. On December 8, Governor Bourke took office. *Sydney Herald* first published on April 18.

1832.—First Appropriation Bill assented to on March 21. New South Wales Government Gazette first published on March 7.

1836.—Malbourne founded by Fawcett and Bateman.

1837.—Australian Gaslight Company formed. Governor Bourke left the colony for England on December 5, leaving Colonel Snodgrass as Administrator of the Government.

1838.—Governor Gipps entered upon office February 24.

1840.—Transportation to New South Wales ceased. *Sydney Herald* published daily under the name of *Sydney Morning Herald*.

1842.—Acts were passed by the Legislative Council incorporating the towns of Sydney and Melbourne.

1843.—New Legislative Council partly elective and partly nominee, met for the first time on August 1. Great commercial depression in the colony at this time, and the practice of boiling down sheep and cattle was first resorted to. Benjamin Boyd formed a settlement at Twofold Bay.

1844.—Dr. Leichhardt made an expedition overland to Port Essington from Moreton Bay. Captain Sturt made an expedition from South Australia, in the course of which he discovered Cooper's Creek. In this year, for the first time, the exports of the colony exceeded the imports.

1845.—Sir Thomas Mitchell explored the country towards the Gulf of Carpentaria, and discovered the Salvoir, Claude, Nogoa, Balyndoo, and Victoria Rivers.

1846.—Governor Gipps left the colony on July 11, and the Government was administered by Sir Maurice O'Connell until August 2. On the following day Governor FitzRoy was sworn in. Anti-transportation Committee formed both in Sydney and in Melbourne.

1847.—Lady Mary FitzRoy thrown from her carriage and killed, at Parramatta, on December 7.

1848.—Leichhardt, on February 28, started from Canning Downs on his final expedition, and was never heard of again.

1849.—The *Hamsey* arrived on June 11, with 212 male convicts on board. A monster meeting was held on the Circular Quay to protest against the convicts being allowed to land. They were, however, allowed to be engaged by the squatters in the western districts, and also near Goulburn. In July, a blackfellow found a nugget weighing 100lb. Victoria separated from New South Wales July 1.

1850.—*Sydney University* inaugurated October 11. 1850.—A select committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Wentworth, on May 20, to prepare a Constitution for the colony. The Constitution Bill prepared by this committee passed its third reading on December 21. A bill for the establishment of the present Botany Swamp waterworks was assented to on October 31.

1853.—Sir Charles FitzRoy retired from office on January 17, and on January 30 Sir William Denison assumed the reins of Government. Railway to Parramatta opened on September 26.

1856.—The old Legislative Council was dissolved on February 20. On May 22 the first Parliament under responsible government met. Sir Alexander Denison

being Premier; Sir Daniel Cooper, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; and Sir William Burton, President of the Legislative Council.

1858.—Rush to the Fitzroy River diggings, which proved very disastrous, and the Government had to take measures to bring many of the diggers back to Sydney.

1859.—Queensland separated from New South Wales, December 10.

1860.—Sir Daniel Cooper resigned the Speakership on January 31, and Mr. T. A. Murray was elected in his place. Serious riots among the diggers at Lambing Flat, owing to the presence of large numbers of Chinese.

1861.—Sir William Denison resigned the Governorship, and was succeeded on March 22 by Sir John Young, Colonel Kempth having administered the Government in the meantime. On January 16 Mr. Robertson (now Sir John) introduced the Crown Lands Alienation Bill, providing for free selection before survey, and the Crown Lands Occupation Bill. These bills having passed through the Assembly, Mr. Robertson resigned his seat, and was appointed to the Legislative Council, through which body he piloted both bills, though not without some amendments that were unpopular to the Assembly. An attempt was made to swamp the Council, but the President and most of the old members resigned, and in consequence the dissolution of Parliament took place. At a later period of the year, in a new Parliament, both bills were passed.

1863.—Conference between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, held in Sydney, on the subject of the border duties, in April.

1867.—Sir John Young retired from the Governorship on December 24, and Sir Trevor Chute took the position of Administrator.

1868.—The Earl of Belmore, Duke of the office of Governor on January 8. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the colony in January, and was shot by O'Farrell, at a picnic at Clontarf, on March 12.

1871.—Second Intercolonial Conference on the Border duties question held in September. As the Conference was unable to agree, the duties had to be collected.

1872.—Lord Belmore retired from the Governorship on February 22, and Sir Alfred Stephen became Administrator until Sir Hercules Robinson assumed office on June 8.

1873.—Remains of W. C. Wentworth accorded the honour of a public funeral on May 6. Intercolonial Conference held in Sydney in January and February. Agreement arrived at in May between New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, to suspend the collection of border duties for three years. On November 11 Sir James Martin resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly, and accepted the position of Chief Justice.

1874.—Triennial Parliaments Bill assented to.

1875.—Lands Act Amendment Act was passed and assented to.

1877.—Intercolonial Conference held in Sydney in January on the subject of the duplication of the telegraph cable between Australia and Europe. Sir John Robertson and Sir Henry Parkes knighted in July; gazetted here in September.

1878.—Coalition between Sir Henry Parkes and Sir John Robertson.

1879.—Sir Hercules Robinson retired on March 10. Sir Alfred Stephen again administered the Government until the arrival of Lord Augustus Loftus on August 4. International Exhibition opened in the Garden Palace, Sydney, on September 17.

1880.—New received, March 1, of the death of Mr. J. H. Challis, who left a large bequest to the Sydney University. Department of Public Instruction established with Sir John Robertson first Minister. Electoral Bill assented to July 12.

1881.—Intercolonial Conference held in Sydney in January, at which the questions of federation and intercolonial trade were considered, among other things. Detached squadron arrived in Port Jackson July 14. Two sons of the Prince of Wales were midshipmen on board the *Admiral's* ship. Bill to restrict the influx of Chinese assented to December 6. Wolveness presented to the colony by the British Government on December 17.

1882.—Garden Palace destroyed by fire September 22. Parliament dissolved November 23.

1883.—New Parliament met January 5. Mr. Edmund Barton elected Speaker. Stuart Government formed January 5. Land sales by auction stopped. Postal Commission met in Sydney on May 3. On May 19 a special session of Parliament was convened to legislate the use of electric motors on the tramways. It was prorogued on June 2. The junction of the Victorian and New South Wales railways was celebrated by a banquet at Albion on June 14. Third session of the 11th Parliament opened on October 9, and on the 11th Mr. Farnell introduced an amending Land Bill.

1884.—The Land Bill assented to by the Governor October 21. Parliament prorogued on November 1, having sat nearly 13 months. A financial session of Parliament was convened on November 19, and prorogued on November 27.

1885.—On February 12, news having arrived of the taking of Khartoum by the Arabs and the death of General Gordon, Mr. Dalley, on behalf of the colony, made an offer to send troops to the Sudan in defence of the British arms. On February 14, a cablegram was received, stating that the offer was accepted. Immediate preparations were made, and on March 3 the contingent, consisting of about 500 infantry, 250 artillery, and 200 horses, sailed for Souk in the *Isberia* and *Australasian* (steamships). On June 20 the contingent returned in the steamer *Arab*, and on the 24th they landed publicly, and were received with great rejoicings. Parliament met on September 8. On October 8 Parliament was prorogued, prior to dissolution. On October 5 Mr. Stuart and his Ministry resigned. Mr. Dalley was sent for to form a new Government, but declined the task, which Mr. Dibbs was then commissioned to undertake. On October 5 the Dibbs Government was formed. The general election commenced on October 14. Mr. Dibbs was defeated for St. Leonards, but was subsequently returned for the Murrumbidgee. Lord Augustus Loftus resigned the Governorship, and left the colony on November 10. New Parliament met November 18. Financial statement made by Mr. Dibbs, Premier and Colonial Treasurer, on December 11. Lord Carrington, the new Governor, landed officially and assumed office on December 12. The Government having been administered by Sir Alfred Stephen since the departure of Lord Augustus Loftus. Dibbs Ministry resigned on December 16. New Government formed by Sir John Robertson on December 22.

1886.—New Ministry all re-elected without opposition. Parliament met on January 27. On the following day the House adjourned until Thursday, February 4, declining to proceed with business until the financial statement was made. On the day named Mr. Burns made the Budget speech. On Thursday, February 11, Mr. Garvan moved a direct vote of want of confidence in the Government, which was carried on the following Tuesday by 62 to 44. In consequence of this the Government resigned next day, and Sir Patrick Jennings was sent for. Sir Patrick, after vainly attempting to form a Coalition Government in conjunction with Sir John Robertson, succeeded in forming the present Ministry, the whole of which have been re-elected by their constituents.

GOVERNORS OF THE COLONY.

Captain A. Phillip, R.N.
Captain F. Grose, Lieutenant-Governor
Captain Paterson (New South Wales Corps), Lieutenant-Governor
Captain Hunter, R.N.
Captain W. G. King, R.N.
Captain W. B. H. R.N.
During Governor Bligh's suspension the Government was successively administered by
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnston
Lieutenant-Colonel Foreman
Colonel William Paterson
Major-General L. Macarao
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B.
Colonel Stewart (3rd Regiment, or Buffs), Acting Governor
Lieutenant-General R. Darling
Colonel Lindsay, C.B., Acting Governor
Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.
Sir George Gipps
Sir Maurice O'Connell
Sir Charles A. FitzRoy
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kemp, Administrator
The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., P.C.

K.G.B., G.C.M.G., Administrator, afterwards Governor-in-Chief
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B., Administrator
The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore (Privy Councillor)
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief
The Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, P.C., G.C.B.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., C.B., K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor
The Right Hon. Baron Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.
The Hon. Sir James Martin, Knt.
JURIS JURORS.
The Hon. Peter Faurett, Knt.
The Hon. Sir William M. Manning, Knt.
The Hon. Wm. Charles Windeyer.
The Hon. Mr. George Innes, Knt.
PRINCIPAL JUDGE IN EQUITY.
The Hon. Sir William M. Manning, Knt.
JURIS IN DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.
The Hon. Wm. Charles Windeyer.

PRESIDENTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt., O.B., K.C.M.G.
John Hume, Pictet, O.C., O.M.G.
Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Knt.
William Charles Wentworth
Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Knt.
Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.

SPEAKERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., K.C.M.G.
Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Knt.
Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.
William Munnings Arnold
Sir George Wigram Allen, Knt.
Edmund Barton.

AGENTS-GENERAL.

Edward Hamilton
William Colburn Mayne
Charles Cowper, K.C.M.G.
William Foster
Alexander Stuart
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., K.C.M.G.
Saul Samuel, G.M.G.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Abbott, The Honorable Robert Palmer.
Brodrick, The Honorable William Adams.
Busby, The Honorable William.
Byrnes, The Honorable Thomas.
Caddell, The Honorable Thomas.
Campbell, The Honorable Alexander.
Campbell, The Honorable Charles.
Chalmers, The Honorable Samuel.
Chisholm, The Honorable James.
Cox, The Honorable George Henry.
Creed, The Honorable John Mildred.
Dalley, The Honorable William Bode, Q.C.
Dargatzis, The Honorable Henry Carey.
Darley, The Honorable Frederick Mathew, Q.C.
De Salis, The Honorable Leopold Fane.
Dodd, The Honorable Alexander.
Eales, The Honorable John.
Farnell, The Honorable James Squire.
Flood, The Honorable Edward.
Gordon, The Honorable Alexander, Q.C.
Graham, The Honorable William.
Halliday, The Honorable William.
Hay, The Honorable Sir John, K.C.M.G., President.
Hill, The Honorable Richard.
Jack, The Honorable Archibald Hamilton.
King, The Honorable Philip Gidley.
Knox, The Honorable Edward.
Lackey, The Honorable John.
Lee, The Honorable George.
Long, The Honorable William Alexander.
Lord, The Honorable Francis.
Lucas, The Honorable John.
Macintosh, The Honorable John.
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Macleay, The Honorable William.
Moore, The Honorable Henry.
Mort, The Honorable Charles.
Mort, The Honorable Henry.
Moses, The Honorable Henry.
Neale, The Honorable James Henry.
Norton, The Honorable James.
Ogilvie, The Honorable Edward David Stuart.
Fiddington, The Honorable William Richard.
Richardson, The Honorable John.
Roberts, The Honorable Richard Hutchinson.
Rundle, The Honorable Jeremiah Bric.
Ryan, The Honorable John Nagle.
Simpson, The Honorable George Bowen.
Smith, The Honorable John.
Stephens, The Honorable Sir Alfred, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Stewart, The Honorable John.
Stuart, The Honorable Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Sutton, The Honorable William Henry.
Sutton, The Honorable John Bligh.
Terry, The Honorable Samuel Henry.
Thomson, The Honorable George.
Watt, The Honorable John Bruce.
Webb, The Honorable Edmund.
White, The Honorable James.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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Abigail, Francis.
Baker, Esquire Alexander.
Barbour, Robert.
Barton, Edmund.
Barton, Russell.
Bolton, Alexander Thorneley.
Bowman, Alexander.
Brown, Herbert Harrington.
Brown, Thomas Frederick De Courcy.
Brunker, James Nixon.
Bull, George Nathaniel.
Burke, Michael.
Burns, John Fitzgerald.
Butcher, Robert.
Campbell, William Robert.
Case, George Edwin.
Chambers, John Moore.
Clarke, Henry.
Clarke, William.
Collins, Charles.
Coonan, Walter Thomas.
Copeland, Henry.
Cremis, John.
Cress, Joseph.
Dalton, Thomas.
Davies, John.
Dawson, Henry.
Day, George.
Dibbs, George Richard.
Dwyer, Thomas Thomas.
Ferguson, David Alexander.
Ferguson, William John.
Fitzgerald, Robert George Dundas.
Fletcher, James.
Forestry, Archibald.
Foster, William John.
Gardner, Charles Lancelot.
Garrett, Jacob.
Garrett, Thomas.
Garvan, James Patrick.
Gibbes, Frederick Jameson.
Gomally, James.
Gould, Albert John.
Hammond, Mack John.
Hawthorne, John Stuart.
Hayes, James.
Henson, William.
Heydon, Louis Francis.
Hogan, Patrick.

Holborow, Colonel Hillier.
Humphrey, Frederick Thomas.
Hungerford Thomas.
Hyam, Solomon Herbert.
Ingia, James.
Ives, Isaac Ellis.
Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Jones, Travers.
Judd, William George.
Kethel, Alexander.
Kidd, John.
Lewie, Charles Alfred.
Levien, Robert Henry.
Lloyd, George Alfred.
Lloyd, Lewis.
Lynne, William John.
Lysaght, Andrew.
Macgregor, William Peter.
McCulloch, Andrew Hardie.
Meeks, John.
Melville, Ninian.
Moore, Samuel Wilkinson.
Neill, John Cash.
O'Connor, Daniel.
O'Sullivan, Joseph Benjamin.
O'Sullivan, Edward William.
Parkes, Sir Henry.
Purves, John Mitchell.
Quin, Edward.
Raid, George Houston.
Renwick, Dr. Arthur.
Roberts, Charles James.
Robertson, Sir John.
Ross, Andrew.
Ryrie, Alexander.
Sawers, William Bowie Stewart Campbell.
Scott, Errol.
Sue, John.
Shepherd, John.
Slattery, Thomas Michael.
Smith, James Francis.
Smith, Robert Burdett.
Smith, Sydney.
Smith, Thomas Richard.
Spring, Gerald.
Stephen, Harold Wilberforce Hindmarsh.
Stephens, Septimus Alfred.
Stokes, Alfred.
Sutherland, John.
Sutton, Francis Bathurst.
Tait, Francis.
Tarrant, Harman John, M.D.
Taylor, Adolphus George.
Taylor, Hugh.
Teece, William (the younger).
Thompson, Richard Widdows.
Toohy, James Matthew.
Trickett, William Joseph.
Vaughan, Robert Mattison.
Want, The Honorable John Henry.
Watson, William John.
White, Robert Hoddle Driburg.
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BEECHAM'S PILLS are admitted by thousands to be worth a GUINEA A BOX for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as wind and pain in the stomach, sick headache, flatulence, fulness and swelling after meals, distension and heaviness of the stomach, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, constiveness, scurvy, blotches on the skin, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, and all nervous and trembling sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in 20 minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in thousands of cases. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these PILLS, and they will be acknowledged to be WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. For females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses often carry off all gross humors, open up all obstructions, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found to equal BEECHAM'S PILLS for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. It is taken according to the directions given with each box, but will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver, they act like "MAGNET" and a few doses will be found to work wonders upon the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the ROBERT'S OF health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS admitted by thousands, embracing all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.

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TO-MORROW, ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.
FREE SPECIAL TRAIN, with Petermann Brass Band, will leave at 10.30, calling at Homebush and Parramatta.
UPON ITS ARRIVAL, intending buyers will obtain Librarians and proceed to inspect the Estate.
At 1 O'CLOCK Luncheon will be served.
At 2 O'CLOCK sharp sale will commence, and every lot offered will be sold.
Terms of sale: £1 to £4 per lot, according to size, and the balance in equal monthly instalments, extending over six years, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.
Special Train will leave Wintertownville Station on return trip at 5 O'CLOCK.
Free Train Tickets and Plans of Estate may be obtained at office of company, 28, George-street, Sydney.
Persons missing the special can be landed on the estate by the ordinary train which leaves Homebush at 1 O'clock.
ZARLES ESTATE, SILVAN PARK, 35 CHESHAM ROAD, VILLAGE OF BALDOWIN, MANLY BEACH.
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The most healthful lamp to use.
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Handsomely made up in NICKEL SILVER.
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Across-counter robberies with these tills should be a thing of the past.
Not only can they not be opened by a stranger, but will ring a bell, fixed inside, showing they are being tampered with, while they open noisily to the person in charge.
No business person should be without one.
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THE BONUSES that have been allotted & ANNUITIES, are more than those of any OTHER OFFICE in the WORLD.					
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the SOCIETY.					
The following summary shows the total receipts and disbursements from the Insurance Society up to 31st December, 1894 (a period of 36 years) :—					
TOTAL RECEIPTS.					
Premiums	£6,070,257				
Consideration for annuities	105,541				
Fines	2,504,000				
Interest	7,214				
Profit on investments and increase in valuation of debentures	20,540,256				
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.					
Claims by death	£5,029,559				
Endowments matured	201,220				
Surrenders	407,841				
Bonuses paid in cash	240,240				
Fines	1,500				
Expenses of management	725,520				
Commission	320,877				
Depreciation of premises and furniture written off	45,308				
Difference being fund at 31st December, 1894		£6,424,147			
From the preceding figures the following interesting deductions may be drawn :—					
Total receipts from members	£7,075,800				
Returned to members	£1,002,739				
Fines in hand	2,571,600				
Excess of returns to members and funds in hand over total receipts from members		£1,540,256			
A unique feature in the history of Life Assurance Companies is exhibited in the following statement :—					
Total amount received for interest	£2,504,000				
Total payments— For claims	£5,029,559				
Commission	320,877				
Excess of interest received over total payments for claims and commission		£65,564			
PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS.					
Some idea of the progress made by the society and of the magnitude which it has now attained will be gained from the following exhibit of the business in the various periods of the several quinquennial investigations and at the end of the 36th year :—					
Quin- quennial Investigation.	No. of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Total Annual Income.	Accumulated Funds.	Profit Divided.
1st	208	£101,280	£2,618	£9,202	£1,200
2nd	1,140	506,094	25,707	41,257	19,900
3rd	1,909	1,074,178	51,832	106,437	64,000
4th	1,868	9,794,119	171,718	802,447	97,323
5th	17,511	14,151,154	1,021,131	1,015,245	235,115
6th	35,318	12,292,121	621,006	2,929,658	604,263
7th	55,779	20,996,092	880,748	6,286,401	1,012,235
36th year.	61,308	22,646,040	1,025,029	5,271,600	1,000,000
Total Profit Divided		£2,504,000			
The Society has now adopted a system of annual divisions of profits. The following exhibits the results of the first annual division as at 31st December, 1894 :—					
Total Funds	£5,371,600 10 10				
Liabilities	6,300,000 0 0				
Net surplus	£111,619 4 10				
With the view of meeting every possible contingency there was reserved out of this surplus a sum of £10,000 to 10s. and the balance of £101,619 4s. 10d. was distributed among the policies entitled to participate. This sum provided extraordinary bonuses amounting to £101,619 4s. 10d.					
The second annual valuation is now being proceeded with.					
The options allowed to members in dealing with their business have been extended, and a list of the following is now offered :—					
The bonus may be surrendered for the cash value.					
It may be applied towards payment of the next premium becoming due, or in reduction of all future premiums contracted to be paid by the policyholder.					
It may be applied to make the sum assured payable during the life time of the policy-holder.					

SPECIAL INTIMATE

SECRET **INTIMATION.**

Our Business in all Departments is conducted,
as heretofore,
in our
TEMPORARY PREMISES,
Nos. 14, 16, and 20, BARRACK-STREET,
immediately
opposite to the site of
the new
BUILDING.

OUR TEMPORARY PREMISES
are
Light, Comfortable, Well-ventilated,
and
fitted up with
the most
CAREFUL REGARD
to the
COMFORT
and
CONVENIENCE
of our
CUSTOMERS.

NEW SILKS AND DRESS MATERIALS.

We have a Magnificent Stock of these Goods, for the present
and coming seasons, from the best sources in Europe, and representing the

NEWEST FABRICS
and
COLOUR COMBINATIONS
for
LADIES
AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR.

We shall be glad to forward samples and prices of these beautiful
Textures, the quotations for which will be found to bear
out the reputation for quality and value obtained elsewhere.

COSTUME MAKING.

This is a
LARGE and IMPORTANT
DEPARTMENT
with us, and is under the direction of a
GENTLEMAN FROM HOME,
who is thoroughly skilled in the art of Designing, and
superintending the details essential

PRODUCTION
OF
ELEGANT AND EFFECTIVE COSTUMES.
Prices will be supplied in all cases if applied for.

LONDON AND PARISIAN MILLINERY.

OUR SHOWROOMS
are Regulated Regularly
by the
MAIL STEAMERS
with the
Latest Novelties
and most
CHARMING DESIGNS OF THE SEASON
in
MILLINERY, BONNETS
HATS, FLOWERS, &c.

Ladies desirous their requirements
will find their orders carefully attended to,
the prices charged
STRICTLY MODERATE.

PARASOLS, RIBBON LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

Our Lady Patrons
will always find
SUPERB VARIETY
of these Essentials to good taste and Elegant Attire in each
Department, our London representatives being instructed to send us the
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by the
OUTGOING MAILS.

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AUTUMN AND WINTER { HOSIERY AND GLOVES. AUTUMN AND WINTER

by the
Celebrated Makers,
J. and R. MORLEY.

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Coming into the
HANDMADE UNDERCLOTHING.

The great success attending our introduction of the Irish Hand-
made Underclothing induces us to bring its advantages more
prominently under the notice of our Patrons in the Kingdom
and the country.

THE SHAPES
are to the
LATEST MODELS.

THE SEWING
most
RELIABLE.

THE MATERIALS ESPECIALLY SUITABLE
AND
DURABLE.

THE PRICES
only a trifle more than for
Machine-made Articles.

We have a
SPLENDID STOCK
of
these Goods,
and the department
is under the control of a
LADY
thoroughly experienced.

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FURS,
VELVETS,
AND
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES
are just being opened for the season,
and embrace some of the most beautiful styles
we have had the pleasure of
submitting for Ladies' Winter attire.

The prevailing fashion
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FUR-TRIMMED GARMENTS.

This Department adequately represents the
Newest and Most Approved Designs from the
WELL-KNOWN WATERPROOF CLOAK at 5s 6d each
to the
HANDSOME REAL SEALSKIN at 60 Guineas.

Diagrams and Prices Post Free.

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We have much pleasure in directing attention
to this Department as affording
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES
to
HEADS OF FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDERS.

Our long and intimate acquaintance
with the
Best Artisans in Europe

for all
DRAPEY GOODS
enables us to offer
Qualities and Makes of the Highest Class
Prices generally charged for inferior goods.

List, with samples, will be sent Post Free on application, and thus enable our patrons in the country to judge by comparison.

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WHITE SHIRTS
and
CRIMBAM SHIRTS.
J. and B. MORLEY'S
CELEBRATED HOSIERY
and
UNDER GARMENTS,
in
Cotton, Marine, Anglo-Indian Wool and Silk.
SCARFS and TIES,
HATS,
UMBRELLAS, PORTMANTEAUS,
BAGS, BUGS, and WATERPROOFS,
and Every Requisite for ordinary use and for Travel
BY SEA and LAND.

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The largest Stock of Coatings, Trouserings, and Vestings to select from in the colony is here, from the best Suits in the

ENGLAND
SCOTLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY,
and
NEW ZEALAND.

Our CUTTERS
are thoroughly skilled in the
BEST METHOD.

ALL MATERIALS
are
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK,
and
HANDWORK,
Guaranteed.

Fine of Fashions, with full directions with Patterns, sent post

THE CELEBRATED READY-MADE

ORIENT CLOTHING,
Double Brunk,
all Wool,
Fashionable Materials,
Reliable Workmanship.

Gent's First Quality Tweed Suits 151 5 9
Gent's Extra Quality Tweed Suits 1 3 0
Gent's Special Quality Tweed Suits 2 10 0

TROUSERS, TROUSERS and VESTS, WALKING SUITS,
OVERCOATS and ULSTERS,
in Superior Scotch and English Tweeds.

There is no value offered in the colony to equal our
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